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on March 12, 2004

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03/12/04
Date of
Signature

PATENT

#02-0530-UNI

Case #C4275(C)

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: Casey et al.
Serial No.: 10/726,739
Filed: December 3, 2003
For: DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

Edgewater, New Jersey 07020
March 12, 2004

SUBMISSION OF PRIORITY DOCUMENT

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Pursuant to rule 55(b) of the Rules of Practice in Patent Cases, Applicant(s) is/are submitting herewith a certified copy of the United Kingdom Application No. 0228584.9 filed December 7, 2002, upon which the claim for priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119 was made in the United States.

It is respectfully requested that the priority document be made part of the file history.

Respectfully submitted,

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INVESTOR IN PEOPLE

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I, the undersigned, being an officer duly authorised in accordance with Section 74(1) and (4) of the Deregulation & Contracting Out Act 1994, to sign and issue certificates on behalf of the Comptroller-General, hereby certify that annexed hereto is a true copy of the documents as originally filed in connection with the patent application identified therein.

I also certify that the attached copy of the request for grant of a Patent (Form 1/77) bears an amendment, effected by this office, following a request by the applicant and agreed to by the Comptroller-General.

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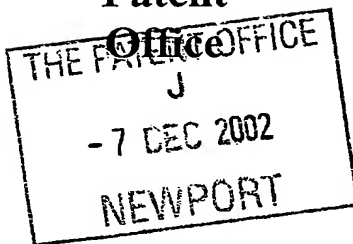
Patents Form 1/77

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Request for grant of a patent

(See the notes on the back of this form. You can also get an explanatory leaflet from the Patent Office to help you fill in this form)

The
Patent



09DEC02 E769404-2 002898
F01/7700 0.00-0228584.9

The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP10 8QQ

1. Your reference

C4275(C)/TC

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0228584.9

07 DEC 2002

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

UNILEVER PLC
UNILEVER HOUSE, BLACKFRIARS
LONDON, EC4P 4BQ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

1628002

50426956002

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UNITED KINGDOM

4. Title of the invention

DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

~~FRANSELLA Mary Evelyn~~

ELLIOTT

"Address for Service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode).

PATENT DEPARTMENT, UNILEVER PLC
COLWORTH HOUSE, SHARNBROOK
BEDFORD, MK44 1LQ

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

795682005

Peter William
f51/77
- 30/6/0
- Km

6. If you are declaring priority from one or more earlier patent applications, give the country and the date of filing of the or of each of these earlier applications and (if you know it) the or each application number

Country	Priority application number (if you know it)	Date of filing (day / month / year)
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7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application	Date of filing (day/month/year)
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8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
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YES

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Continuation sheets of this form

Description	14
Claim(s)	4
Abstract	1
Drawing(s)	



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Priority Documents

Translations of priority documents

Statement of inventorship and right to grant of a patent (*Patents Form 7/77*)

Request for preliminary examination and search (*Patents Form 9/77*) 1

Request for substantive examination (*Patents Form 10/77*)

Any other documents
(*please specify*)

11. I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.

Signature(s)



Date: 06/12/02

Sandra Jane EDWARDS, Authorised Signatory

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom Trudi Clark, Tel 01234 22 2360

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DETERGENT COMPOSITIONS

TECHNICAL FIELD

5

The present invention relates to a solid surfactant body suitable for use as, or in, a laundry detergent composition.

10 BACKGROUND AND PRIOR ART

Traditionally laundry detergent powders have contained, as well as the surfactant required for cleaning, one or more inorganic builder salts which aid the wash process by
15 binding calcium in the wash liquor but which also play a major role in the structure of the powder itself. Most of the anionic and nonionic surfactants conventionally used in laundry detergents are supplied as liquids, pastes or waxy solids, and inorganic salts are required to carry the more
20 mobile ingredients and to provide powder structure.

Accordingly, most laundry detergent powders, whether of high or low bulk density, contain a "base powder" consisting of composite granules of surfactant and builder, prepared
25 either by spray-drying a slurry in a spray-drying tower, or by mixing and granulation (non-tower processing) in a high-shear mixer/granulator. Other lesser ingredients that are sufficiently robust to survive these processes may also be contained in the base granules, while more sensitive
30 ingredients such as bleaches and enzymes are subsequently admixed ("postdosed").

Powders normally contain substantial levels of inorganic salts, not only builders such as zeolites or phosphates but, for example, sodium carbonate to provide alkalinity, sodium sulphate as a filler and to provide sufficient ionic strength in the wash, and sodium silicate for alkalinity, powder structure and anticorrosion properties. Bleaching salts such as sodium percarbonate and sodium perborate may also be present.

10 The laundry detergent tablets that have recently become popular are generally of similar composition and prepared by similar processes, followed by a compaction step. Binders may also be required to hold the tablets together. The resulting tablets are of high bulk density - generally at
15 least 1000 g/litre - and low porosity, and may require disintegrants to enable them to break up sufficiently fast and disperse sufficiently thoroughly in the wash.

In recent years there has been a move in the detergents
20 industry to use lower levels of sodium sulphate in laundry powders. Further reduction of the inorganic content of laundry detergents would be highly desirable to reduce the load on waste systems. Elimination of insoluble ingredients such as zeolite reduces the possibility of solid residues
25 being deposited on washed items. Simplification of laundry detergent compositions and of the processes for making them is also a valuable goal.

The present inventors have identified a possible route to
30 the preparation of solid detergent compositions with reduced or no inorganic content, having good detergency across a

range of wash conditions and excellent dispersion and dissolution properties.

5 DEFINITION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides a solid porous surfactant body comprising at least 60 wt% surfactant and having a density not exceeding 700 g/litre.

10

The present invention further provides a process for the preparation of a solid porous surfactant body as defined above, which comprises the steps of

15 (i) converting an assembly of surfactant particles to a cohesive state by heating and/or mixing with binder,

(ii) allowing the resulting cohesive assembly of particles to set to form a solid body.

20

The invention further provides a particulate detergent composition comprising a solid porous surfactant body as defined above in admixture or conjunction with one or more other solid detergent ingredients.

25

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The solid surfactant body of the invention is characterised
30 by its high surfactant content and its low density.

The density does not exceed 700 g/litre, and preferably does not exceed 600 g/litre.

5 The lower the density, the higher the porosity, and the faster the dissolution.

Surfactant content of the solid surfactant body

10 The solid surfactant body may contain a minor proportion of materials other than surfactants. However, the total surfactant content is at least 60 wt%, preferably 75 wt%, more preferably at least 90 wt%.

15 Preferably the solid surfactant body comprises at least 50 wt%, more preferably at least 70 wt%, of anionic sulphonate and/or sulphate surfactant. Especially preferred surfactants are alkylbenzene sulphonate and/or alkyl sulphate.

20

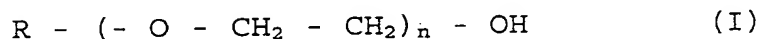
Other anionic surfactants that may be present include alkyl ether sulphates; olefin sulphonates; alkyl xylene sulphonates; dialkyl sulphosuccinates; and fatty acid ester sulphonates. Sodium salts are generally preferred.

25

The detergency profile of the solid surfactant body across a range of wash conditions may be optimised by using combinations of surfactants. Where the principal surfactant is a calcium-intolerant material such as linear alkylbenzene
30 sulphonate, advantageously one or more calcium-tolerant cosurfactants may be present.

If desired, nonionic surfactant may also be present. Nonionic surfactants that may be used include the primary and secondary alcohol ethoxylates, especially the C₈-C₂₀ aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 20 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, and more especially the C₁₀-C₁₅ primary and secondary aliphatic alcohols ethoxylated with an average of from 1 to 10 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol. Non-ethoxylated nonionic surfactants include alkylpolyglycosides, glycerol monoethers, and polyhydroxyamides (glucamide).

According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, there is present an ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactant of the general formula I



wherein R is a hydrocarbyl chain having from 8 to 16 carbon atoms, and the average degree of ethoxylation n is from 20 to 50.

More preferably, the the ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactant has a hydrocarbyl chain R containing from 10 to 16 carbon atoms and an average degree of ethoxylation n of from 25 to 40.

The solid porous surfactant body of the invention may suitably contain from 1 to 20 wt%, preferably from 5 to 15 wt%, of the ethoxylated nonionic surfactant.

The ratio of anionic surfactant to ethoxylated nonionic surfactant may suitably be from 1:1 to 15:1, more preferably from 1:1 to 10:1, and most preferably from 2:1 to 6:1.

- 5 Cationic surfactants that may be used include quaternary ammonium salts of the general formula $R_1R_2R_3R_4N^+ X^-$ wherein the R groups are long or short hydrocarbyl chains, typically alkyl, hydroxyalkyl or ethoxylated alkyl groups, and X is a solubilising anion (for example, compounds in which R_1 is a
- 10 C_8 - C_{22} alkyl group, preferably a C_8 - C_{10} or C_{12} - C_{14} alkyl group, R_2 is a methyl group, and R_3 and R_4 , which may be the same or different, are methyl or hydroxyethyl groups); and cationic esters (for example, choline esters).
- 15 The list of surfactants is not intended to be exhaustive and, subject to compatibility and processing restraints, in principle any surfactant suitable for incorporation in particulate laundry detergent compositions may be used.

20

Inorganic salts and builders

- Preferably, the solid surfactant body of the invention contains not more than 40 wt%, preferably not more than
- 25 20 wt%, and most preferably not more than 10 wt%, of inorganic salts.

- According to one preferred embodiment of the invention, it is substantially free of inorganic salts other than
- 30 bleaching salts.

Zeolite or phosphate builder salts may be present, although according to an especially preferred embodiment of the invention inorganic builder salts are absent.

- 5 Organic builders that may be present include polycarboxylate polymers such as polyacrylates and acrylic/maleic copolymers; monomeric polycarboxylates such as citrates, gluconates, oxydisuccinates, glycerol mono-, di- and trisuccinates, carboxymethyloxysuccinates,
10 carboxymethyloxymalonates, dipicolinates, hydroxyethyliminodiacetates, alkyl- and alkenylmalonates and succinates; and sulphonated fatty acid salts.

15 Structure of the solid surfactant body

According to the invention, the low density and corresponding porosity are achieved by the structure of the surfactant body, which is an assembly of particles held
20 together by inter-particle bonding. The bonding may be generated by the incorporation of a low level of binder and/or, when the melting characteristics of the surfactant permit, by controlled heating.

- 25 The size and shape of the particles are important in order to achieve optimum properties.

Preferably the particle size is greater than 1 micrometre and does not exceed 1500 micrometres.

30

More preferably, the particle size is within the range of from 200 to 1000 micrometres.

It appears to be advantageous for the particles to be of irregular shape. Flakes are especially preferred.

As previously mentioned, a binder may present, suitably in an amount of from 0.1 to 15 wt%. The binder may be, for example, a non-surfactant polymer such as polyethylene glycol.

Alternatively or additionally, a nonionic surfactant present in the solid porous body may also act as a binder.

Preparation of the solid surfactant body

A preferred process for the preparation of the solid porous surfactant body comprises the steps of:

(i) converting an assembly of surfactant particles to a cohesive state by heating and/or mixing with binder,

(ii) allowing the resulting cohesive assembly of particles to set to form a solid body.

Step (ii) may be carried out in a mould whereby a body of any desired size or shape may be created.

For example, a body of similar size to a commercially available laundry detergent tablet may be produced.

Detergent compositions and ingredients

The solid surfactant may be used in its own right as a laundry detergent composition, for example as a tablet, or
5 it may be used together with other components in a more complex product.

The invention therefore further provides a particulate detergent composition comprising a solid porous surfactant
10 body as claimed in any preceding claim in admixture or conjunction with one or more other solid detergent ingredients.

Detergent compositions according to the invention may
15 suitably contain a bleach system. Preferably this will include a peroxy bleach compound, for example, an inorganic persalt or an organic peroxyacid, capable of yielding hydrogen peroxide in aqueous solution.

20 Preferred inorganic persalts are sodium perborate monohydrate and tetrahydrate, and sodium percarbonate, the latter being especially preferred. The sodium percarbonate may have a protective coating against destabilisation by moisture. The peroxy bleach compound is suitably present in
25 an amount of from 5 to 35 wt%, preferably from 10 to 25 wt%.

The peroxy bleach compound may be used in conjunction with a bleach activator (bleach precursor) to improve bleaching action at low wash temperatures. The bleach precursor is
30 suitably present in an amount of from 1 to 8 wt%, preferably from 2 to 5 wt%. Preferred bleach precursors are peroxycarboxylic acid precursors, more especially peracetic

acid precursors and peroxybenzoic acid precursors; and peroxycarbonic acid precursors. An especially preferred bleach precursor suitable for use in the present invention is N,N,N',N'-tetracetyl ethylenediamine (TAED).

- 5 A bleach stabiliser (heavy metal sequestrant) may also be present. Suitable bleach stabilisers include ethylenediamine tetraacetate (EDTA), diethylenetriamine pentaacetate (DTPA), ethylenediamine disuccinate (EDDS), and the polyphosphonates such as the Dequests (Trade Mark),
10 ethylenediamine tetramethylene phosphonate (EDTMP) and diethylenetriamine pentamethylene phosphate (DETPMP).

- Other materials that may be present in detergent compositions of the invention include antiredeposition
15 agents such as cellulosic polymers; soil release agents; anti-dye-transfer agents; foam boosters or foam controllers as appropriate; fluorescers; enzymes (for example, proteases, lipases, amylases, cellulases); dyes; coloured speckles; perfumes; and fabric conditioning compounds.

- 20 Subject to compatibility and processing restraints, some of these materials may be incorporated in the solid surfactant body itself, while others are more suitably present as separate postdosed ingredients.

25

EXAMPLES

- The invention is further illustrated by the following
30 non-limiting Examples in which parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise stated.

Example 1:Preparation of tablet of linear alkylbenzene sulphonate
(LAS)

5 The raw materials used were as follows:

Sodium linear alkylbenzene sulphonate flakes 7.00 g
(Nansa (Trade Mark) 90HF
ex Huntsman Surface Sciences)

10

Polyethylene glycol 0.77 g
(PEG 6000, molecular weight 6000,
ex Fisher Chemicals)

15 The LAS flakes were mixed with the polyethylene glycol and
heated in a Sharp Carousel convection oven at 160°C to a
temperature of 60°C.

The resulting mass was poured into a mould having dimensions
20 of 4 cm by 2 cm by 2 cm (volume 16 cm³) and allowed to set at
ambient temperature for 30 minutes.

The resulting tablet having a mass of 7.77 g and a volume of
16 cm³ had a density of 485 g/litre. Its surfactant content
25 of 7.0 g is comparable to that of a commercial half-dose
laundry detergent tablet.

Dissolution times

The dissolution times of the tablet of Example 1 and a commercially available half-wash laundry detergent tablet
5 (Comparative Example A) were compared.

The tablet of Comparative Example A had the following formulation:

	wt%
Na LAS	10.69
Nonionic surfactants (C ₁₃ -C ₁₅ 7EO and 3EO)	4.73
Sodium tripolyphosphate	16.60
Sodium silicate	3.92
Sodium carbonate	1.47
Granular sodium tripolyphosphate	31.57
Sodium percarbonate	14.70
Tetraacetyl ethylenediamine	3.28
Antifoam granule (silicone oil/sodium carbonate)	3.12
Soap, enzymes, sequestrant, fluorescer, polymers, perfume, salts, moisture	to 100.00

10

Dissolution times were compared using a conductivity method. A 5-litre beaker was filled with 3 litres of deionised water and heated to 35°C. The tablets were placed in a coarse
15 mesh wire cage attached to a stirrer which was rotated at 500 revs/minute.

The conductivity of the solution was measured using a conductivity probe fixed near to the wall of the beaker.

The conductivity was recorded on a chart recorder that tracked the change in conductivity over time.

The t_{90} values (the time for 90 wt% dissolution to take place) of the tablets were as shown below.

	t_{90} (seconds)
Example 1	18
Comparative Example A	156

10 Example 2

Preparation of tablet containing LAS and nonionic surfactant

Using the method of Example 1, a tablet was prepared from the raw materials listed below to give a tablet having the formulation shown.

	Raw material (g)	Tablet composition (wt%)
Na LAS as Example 1	30.20	52.66
Nonionic surfactant C ₁₃ -C ₁₅ 30EO (Lutensol (Trade Mark) AO30 ex BASF)	5.96	10.39
Sodium carbonate	18.44	32.15
PEG 6000	2.75	4.80
Total	57.35	100.00

Detergency

The detergency of the tablet of Example 2 was measured by a washing machine method using cotton and knitted polyester on the following soils: kitchen grease (soya bean oil), dirty engine oil, and butter. The tablet gave a robust performance across a wide range of water hardnesses (5, 20, 35 and 50 degrees French hard).

CLAIMS

1 A solid porous surfactant body comprising at least
5 60 wt% surfactant and having a density not exceeding
 700 g/litre.

2 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 1,
10 comprising at least 75 wt% surfactant.

3 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 2,
 comprising at least 90 wt% surfactant.
15

4 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any one of
 claims 1 to 3, having a density not exceeding 600 g/litre.
20

5 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any
 preceding claim, comprising at least 50 wt% of anionic
 sulphonate and/or sulphate surfactant.

25
6 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 5,
 comprising at least 70 wt% of anionic sulphonate and/or
 sulphate surfactant.

30

7 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 6,
wherein the anionic surfactant comprises alkylbenzene
sulphonate and/or alkyl sulphate.

5

8 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any
preceding claim, which further comprises an ethoxylated
alcohol nonionic surfactant of the general formula I

10
$$R - (-O - CH_2 - CH_2)_n - OH \quad (I)$$

wherein R is a hydrocarbyl chain having from 8 to 16 carbon
atoms, and the average degree of ethoxylation n is from 20
to 50.

15

9 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 8,
wherein the ethoxylated alcohol nonionic surfactant has a
hydrocarbyl chain containing from 10 to 16 carbon atoms and
20 an average degree of ethoxylation n of from 25 to 40.

10 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 8 or
claim 9, which contains from 1 to 20 wt%, preferably from 5
25 to 15 wt%, of the ethoxylated nonionic surfactant.

11 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any one of
claims 8 to 10, wherein the ratio of anionic surfactant to
30 ethoxylated nonionic surfactant is from 1:1 to 15:1,
preferably from 1:1 to 10:1, more preferably from 2:1 to
6:1.

12 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any preceding claim, which contains not more than 40 wt%, preferably not more than 20 wt%, more preferably not more than 10 wt%, of inorganic salts.

5

13 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 12, which is substantially free of inorganic salts other than bleaching salts.

10

14 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any preceding claim, in the form of an assembly of particles of particle size greater than 1 micron and not exceeding 1500 microns.

15

15 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 14, wherein the particle size is within the range of from 200 to 1000 microns.

20

16 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 14 or claim 15, wherein the particles are of irregular shape.

25

17 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 16, wherein the particles are flakes.

30

18 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in any preceding claim, which contains from 0.1 to 15 wt% binder.

19 A solid porous surfactant body as claimed in claim 18,
wherein the binder comprises polyethylene glycol.

5 20 A process for the preparation of a solid porous
surfactant body as claimed in any preceding claim, which
comprises the steps of

(i) converting an assembly of surfactant particles to a
10 cohesive state by heating and/or mixing with binder,

(ii) allowing the resulting cohesive assembly of particles
to set to form a solid body.

15

21 A particulate detergent composition comprising a solid
porous surfactant body as claimed in any preceding claim in
admixture or conjunction with one or more other solid
detergent ingredients.

20

25

5

ABSTRACT

A solid porous surfactant body of low density, for example, a tablet, comprises a high level of surfactant: at least
10 60 wt% and preferably at least 75 wt%. Preferably a high level of anionic surfactant is present. Inorganic salts are preferably absent, or present only in small quantities. The body is typically in the form of an assembly of solid
surfactant particles, for example, flakes, bonded together
15 by means of heat and/or a binder.

